The Abstract

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Title of diploma thesis: Parazitostatus of cloven-hoofed deer ruminants in selected game enclosures and results of its control

This work focuses on the monitoring of parasitostatus development from two game enclosures: Vlkov in the years 2010–2011 and Biely potok in the years 2010–2012. An infection of *Muellerius capillaris* and *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* occurs in Vlkov. We proved a presence of these parasites in mouflons again. Deers, fallow-deers, mouflons and ibexes are bred in the game enclosure Biely potok. *Muellerius capillaris*, *Elaphostrongylus cervi*, *Varestrongylus sagittatus*, coccidia and gastrointestinal nematodes were found in some examined samples.

We used Baermann´s method modified by Ducháček for the larvoscopic examination, Breza´s method modified by Ducháček and modified Fülleborn´s method for the ovoscopic examination. Organs of shot animals (lungs and liver) were examined by the post-mortem helminthological autopsy. In the game enclosure Vlkov we had only few samples to compare with the previous period, but both parasitic infections seem to increase. The peroral therapy with albendazole at doses of 5 x 7,5 mg/kg of body weight led to reduction of findings. We implemented peroral treatment with albendazole at a dose of 5 x 7,5 mg/kg of body weight (in a group of ibexes) and with ivermectin at a dose of 0,25 mg/kg of body weight (in mouflons for 4 days, in other species for 2 days) in the game enclosure Biely potok. The therapy led to reduction of parasitoses in the group of male-deers, mouflons and ibexes, the larvoscopic findings in female-deers and fallow-deers were higher after the treatment.